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THE MACDONALD LASSIE

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Editor's Note

It must take a lot of courage for a young fellow to tell his family "I'm going to Australia for a year, see you around!" Art McElroy, fourth year student in the Faculty of Agriculture at Macdonald did just that. In early January, after making all the necessary arrangements to register in the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Queensland, Art had his suitcase packed and was headed for Hawaii on his way down under.

"It's going to cost quite a bit," Art told us in early December, "but I figure I can fly part way by Swing-Air. I'd like to hitch-hike but I have to be there in late January when courses begin."

Last summer, Art contacted the University of Queensland and found what courses they offered. He then presented his course program to the Faculty of Agriculture on the Macdonald campus. The Faculty approved his plan and wished him well on his way to spend a term in Australia. Within two weeks of arriving in Australia, Art sent the Journal his first impressions. You'll find them on page 91. He has promised to send further reports on Australian agriculture, if he gets time.

At a time of ferment in educational policies and progress, Art saw the advantage of enriching his curriculum by taking things in his own hands and deciding what he wanted to do.

He is now doing his thing — and will be back in Lachute and at Macdonald in September.

Editorial

There was an impressive ceremony in mid-April in Hawkesbury, Ontario. The mayor was there in all the political gusto that a "Your Worship" could muster. There were Federal and Provincial politicians, the clergy, representatives of business, industry, and education. It was a gala affair — appropriate to the unveiling of a major political program. Instead, the attention was focused on 11 young men from the rural community near Hawkesbury. They were receiving certificates of merit for having completed intensive work-study programs that helped them find a job. Does it sound like a routine graduation ceremony? This one was unique.

Many of the students had juvenile court records. Some had stolen cars as 14-year-olds. Each of them had got the message that the middle class values of society couldn't make room for them. They had dropped out of school because they just could not pass the academic subjects. At 16, they were sitting at home; a few were cutting firewood but most would never earn the amount of money it takes to buy shoes or a new winter coat. They faced the probability of following their fathers and their grandfathers onto the welfare rolls.

But then something happened — the unfolding story proves that if people want to do things despite the system, then things can be done. The key leader was youthful John Mitchell, a graduate in agriculture from Macdonald, who had established a farm at Dalkeith.

As a student, John was known for his far out ideas. He questioned and asked and thought and wondered. Then in 1969 he saw the hundreds of high school boys who couldn't care less about school and couldn't find jobs. John saw them get into trouble and some end up in jail. "That was the limit, I couldn't let this social injustice continue," was the way John summed up the situation.

Last September, John was hired to teach academic subjects to the "occupational students". He found an abandoned Volkswagen bus to transport the students. The bus had no heater and more often than not the students were transporting the bus rather than the bus providing accommodation for the students.

"The students needed special help," claimed John, "a man should be productive and capable of making decisions."

To introduce the students to the vigours of the work world, arrangements were made to have them employed in local industries at the same time as they were learning. There they could learn better work attitudes and develop a sense of achievement and satisfaction. At night, they went to class and tried to solve some of the academic problems they had stumbled over during the day. They learned to read instructions, to follow directions in mixing paint, and to realize that one couldn't take off for coffee every 40 minutes. In a matter of weeks some students were making electronic parts for missile systems.

At first the students were skeptical. "Nothing else has ever worked," they claimed, "school is not for us. Why work when we can get welfare?" But all that changed in a month's time. The students began having fun learning. They got their first pay cheques and then learned how the banking system functions. A few decided to buy savings certificates at higher interest rates.

This spring, they graduated with a confidence they had not known before. In addressing the group, Judge Cecile commented, "Each of these boys have stood before me in trouble. They had done something and got caught. I suspect everyone does something illegal every week — most of us are just lucky."

The group of young rural people had had bad luck but now were on their way to a better life. The local community was proud of what had been done. While governments were spending millions on Manpower training, the Hawkesbury project cost \$2,000. But more than that, the mayor, the clergy, industry, business and education learned that despite language, social, and cultural differences, a lot can be done if you want to do it. As John Mitchell commented, "It's too late now to worry about the past. Let's worry about the things we can do something about."

Mark W. Waldron

WHY AUSTRALIA?



Arthur McElroy

The first thoughts of studying abroad occurred during a bull session in Macdonald's Student Union building, the Centennial Centre. The subject of conversation had somehow turned to other universities when someone asked the question that started the ball rolling, "Why not study somewhere outside Canada for a year?"

In December 1968, when this suggestion was made, the possibility of leaving Canada to attend some other university seemed quite remote. Every year a few students think of the idea, talk about it with their friends, and become very excited over the possibilities. However, very few, if any, ever carry it through.

It was a very good question, but had never occurred to me before. As time went on, though, this idea of studying abroad kept recurring. Finally, to satisfy curiosity if nothing else, I began to study the calendars of universities offering agriculture programs. Soon after, a letter of enquiry was off to the University of Queensland, in Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.

It seemed silly to send that letter. Simple logic said that it would be impossible to transfer "down under". The Australian academic year starts in March. The course system is different. The agronomy program is geared for tropical rather than temperate conditions. And the cost of travelling half way around the world was not to be taken lightly.

WHY NOT?

Nevertheless, correspondence with Queensland University continued. As the problems were solved, one by one, more and more reasons favouring the transfer appeared. Finally, in August 1969, a letter from Australia spelled the beginning of a new adventure: "Mr. A. R. McElroy, the University of Queensland has decided to accept you as a student in the fourth year of its B.Sc. Agriculture program." And in January 1970, I was off to Australia.

Naturally, many people asked why I wanted to study in Australia. They were really asking two questions in one: What's the reason for leaving Canada, and why was Australia chosen?

The decision to leave Canada and study elsewhere was certainly not made quickly. The idea was completely new to me and had never been considered before. The pros and cons were weighed. Finally, there seemed to be little to lose, yet a great deal to gain by trying such an adventure.

To be sure, the lure of adventure was one reason for going, adapting to new surroundings can be very interesting: watching a cricket match instead of a baseball game, trying new and different foods, experiencing a winter with a low of 60 degrees. Even learning to drive on the "wrong" side of the road is a challenge.

Interesting as they may be, these small differences can be enjoyed on a two-week visit to any country.

What can only be gained in a much longer time, however, is getting to know and understand the people. How do their views differ from ours? What are their main interests? What is their attitude toward world affairs? Becoming a part of a new society and attempting to answer these questions promises to be much more than just interesting. Rather, it is an education in itself.

Then too, living in Australia gives the Canadian an opportunity to enjoy a fresh and different view of his own country. Being on the inside and looking out is not always the same as being on the outside looking in. This is a new experience at the moment and shall become quite valuable when the time has come to return to Canada.

And why Australia? For some reason, most people have a desire to visit some particular country. Many would like to visit parts of the British Isles. Others would like to see Mexico. New Zealand is very attractive to some. For myself, the country to see was Australia.

The many types of agriculture practiced "down under" was of special interest. There is, indeed, plenty of variety. On one hand, there is grassland farming on ranges of several thousand acres. Cereal production, particularly wheat and sorghum is important. Around the cities, of course, there is dairying. And in the north, a complete range of tropical crop production is found.

The University of Queensland was chosen due to its specialization in tropical aspects of agriculture. Few Canadians realize how tropical the northern part of Australia

really is. Compare latitudes. While Jamaica is 18 degrees north of the equator, the northern tip of Australia is only 11 degrees south of the equator.

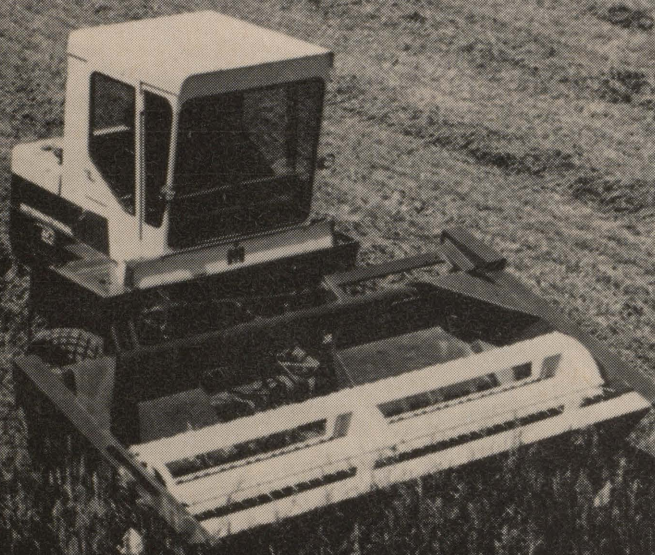
Why should a Canadian want to study tropical agriculture? The real purpose is to gain exposure to tropical methods. Many opportunities to work in such climates are now open to agriculturalists. Even short terms of two years with such organizations as CUSO (Canadian University Service Overseas) are very popular with agricultural graduates.

Although the chances of wanting to specialize in this type of agriculture are slim, they are nevertheless still present. How can one decide against this possibility without some exposure to the fundamentals? Becoming aware of what is happening in this field does no harm.

And so, a new experience is just beginning. This learning experience will take place at different times and in different ways. The technical aspects will be studied in the lecture room, the laboratory, and in the field. But the most permanent or most valuable experience will not take place there. Just as at any other university, it will take place in the coffee shop with other students.

When the lecture notes have become outdated, the lab reports thrown out, and the field experiments forgotten, the exchange of ideas and attitudes that took place over a cup of coffee will be remembered. This is where the real learning takes place.

Trends in Forage Equipment



There is no organization such as the "Consumers Union" that the Quebec farmer can rely on for advice in buying new farm machines. And, it appears from the recent Royal Commission on Farm Machinery Reports that he may not even desire the services of such an agency. The report on "Farmer Attitudes to Farm Machinery Purchases" by Segall indicated that most farmers made their machinery purchasing decisions by either observing the decisions of their neighbours or by discussing the subject with them. Knowing this, I felt that the farmers reading this journal would like to know what some of the recent trends in farm machinery purchases are.

The two most recent censuses, those of 1961 and 1966, show the following figures pertinent to grassland and forage crops in Quebec and Canada.

Production and Sales

	Quebec		Canada	
	1961	1966	1961	1966
Tame Hay Production				
Acres.....	3,312,197	3,378,374	12,238,263	13,162,309
No. of Farms Reporting.....	85,179	70,739	305,121	270,166
Hay and Fodder Sales				
Total Annual Sales.....	\$5.1 million	\$8.3 million	\$21.1 million	\$40.1 million
No. of Farms Reporting Sales.....	16,672	15,968	52,672	56,804

From these figures one can easily conclude what is already well known: a lot of land area in Quebec is devoted solely to the production of hay. In fact, it is the province's most important field crop, from both an economical and a land use point of view.

The hay and fodder sales figures are impressive and exceed the farm cash receipts from any other field crop grown in the province. The \$8.3 million of hay sold by 15,968 farms, however, was a mere \$521 average sale per farm in the 1965 crop year. It is regrettable that sources of disposition of these hay and fodder crops were not reported because they could lead to valu-

able insights into the marketing of this product.

The automatic tying field pick-up baler has probably done more for the encouragement of hay and fodder sales than any other factor. Prior to the introduction of field balers the sale and movement of hay was quite impractical because of its bulk. The average baler compresses hay into about $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ of the space that it would normally occupy, thereby permitting more economical storage and transport of the product. When the wafering machine was introduced in the late 1950s it was not surprising that farmers were even more interested in it than the engineers who developed these machines

Trends

that could compact hay into $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{25}$ of the space that it normally occupies. Wafering is now primarily restricted to Arizona and California where it is possible to field dry the hay to the very low moisture contents necessary for successful wafering. The ease with which wafers can be handled makes them so desirable that they have commanded premiums as high as \$5 per ton over the same hay in the baled form.

Trend to Haylage Not Clear Cut

The field pickup baler was developed around 1940. By 1960, over 75 percent of the hay grown in North America was baled. In the 1966 census, there were 24,574 pickup balers reported on 24,403 farms in Quebec. In that same year only 3,705 forage harvesters were reported on 3,647 farms in the province.

Since the 1961 census, sales figures of balers and forage harvesters in Canada and Quebec indicate clearly a growing interest in haylage. Hay baler sales have remained between 2,000 and 3,000 units per year in Quebec between 1962 and 1968 but forage harvester sales have increased almost steadily from 185 units sold in 1962 to 383 in 1968.

I do not anticipate any great turning away from baled hay despite its many shortcomings. The storage structures for haylage are less expensive than those used for hay which gives haylage a real advantage. So does the fact that haylage feeding operations can be completely automated whereas baled hay seems to have a long way to go in this respect. Baled hay,

Annual Forage Equipment Sales* 1962 — 1968 — Quebec and Canada.

	1962	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Mowers.....	3,140** 13,393	2,660 11,350	2,376 10,368	2,755 9,119	2,400 7,218	1,831 5,412
Rakes.....	2,256 11,656	1,547 8,847	1,806 8,912	1,423 6,697	1,362 5,620	1,076 4,075
Hay Conditioners.....	470 1,667	499 1,697	429 1,259	704 1,520	818 1,419	356 701
Mower/Conditioners.....	—	—	—	X 89	123 265	333 1,086
Cond. Attachments.....	—	47 446	50 688	X 883	326 936	X 1,068
Hay Balers.....	2,312 12,525	2,409 11,873	2,169 11,424	2,853 11,258	3,002 9,761	2,352 8,288
Bale Throwers.....	28 263	44 799	48 965	134 1,252	135 1,157	132 684
Forage Harvesters.....	185 1,312	160 1,792	194 1,502	304 1,413	404 1,655	383 1,741
Cutterbar Attachments.....	74 X	63 236	86 442	119 496	153 626	139 357
Pickup Attachments.....	56 X	35 1,443	48 2,184	59 2,912	127 1,993	194 1,139
Row Crop Attachments.....	91 X	101 747	161 932	300 1,024	392 1,273	291 1,133
S. P. Windrowers.....	62 2,347	103 4,195	76 5,672	107 6,475	176 6,722	189 6,309
Forage Blowers.....	103 467	107 732	167 865	281 1,061	266 1,109	321 1,276
Forage Wagons.....	X 411	—	52 862	392 2,117	517 2,143	529 2,438

*Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics Catalogue 63-203, Canada Department of Trade and Commerce.

**Upper figure denotes sales in the province of Quebec.

Lower figure denotes sales in all of Canada including Quebec.

X Denotes missing data.

however, can be sold! Have you heard of any haylage or silage sales transactions recently? The marketing of agricultural products is important to farmers and they seem to be willing to put up with a lot of hard work just to ensure that possibility, despite the many research efforts to prove the desirability of ensiling forage crops in the low moisture range. Field pickup balers have a higher field capacity per dollar of investment and require much less power than forage

harvesters for a given capacity. In any event, forage harvester sales will have to be at least 10 times as great as they are at present if any significant trends to haylage and wilted grass silage are to be acknowledged in this province. Undoubtedly, there are some parts of this province where sales of forage harvesters exceed those of field pickup balers, but our Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures do not give us that information.

Mowers and Rakes Becoming Museum Pieces?

Not exactly. But serious declines in the sales of all types of mowers and side-delivery rakes since 1962 and impressive sales gains by self-propelled windrowers and mower-conditioners (haybines) indicate that mowing and raking may be displaced by a single operation using machines that can do the job faster with less effort. It is interesting to note that at least two of the important manufacturers of self-propelled windrowers design and manufacture these machines in Canada.

Conditioning of Hay Quickly Becoming Standard Practice

First reports on the beneficial efforts of crushing hay to increase its drying rate appeared in the early 1930s. Hay crushers or crimpers, however, didn't come on the market until the mid 1950s. Since 1962, over 400 hay conditioners have been sold to farmers in Quebec each year. At this rate it appears that the time will never come when each of the 70,000 producers of hay in Quebec owns a conditioner. This does not mean, however, that most of the hay will not be conditioned in this province.

A hay conditioner permits the production of better quality forages by virtue of the fact that it enables farmers to harvest their crop at an earlier stage of maturity. Forage crops at their earlier stages of maturity require longer periods of field drying because of higher moisture contents. The longer drying periods, in turn, increase the probability of rain damage to the cut

crop. The increasing sales of self-propelled windrowers with conditioner attachments and combined mower-conditioners (haybines) added to the sales of hay conditioners indicates that farmers in Quebec are rapidly adopting this new practice which increases cost of production but improves the quality of the end product substantially. In Wisconsin, where hay conditioning was first practiced on a commercial scale, it was reported in 1964 that over 90 percent of the hay crop was conditioned. Statistics on this practice are not available for the province of Quebec.

In view of the fact that more machinery systems are available to harvest forages than any other agricultural crop, it stands to reason that there may be more trends in this area of equipment purchases than in any other. Rather than discuss each of these, I felt it more important to present the basic figures from the original Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports so that people interested in particular trends might be able to detect those trends themselves. The benefits to be derived from such an exercise lie in the contentment that it gives the purchaser of new and expensive equipment. Just as the buyer of a new car in the month of October is pleased about his decision when he reads in the following April issue of "Consumers Reports" that his new car has

the particular virtues he was interested in even though it may have been rated last in the group, so a farmer is pleased to know that his decision to replace his mower and rake with a new self-propelled windrower that costs considerably more was a good one by virtue of the fact that it coincided with similar decisions by his fellow farmers. As they say, you can fool some of the people most of the time and most of the people some of the time but it takes a mighty good man to fool most of the people most of the time. Using that statement as a basis, one comes to the conclusion that machinery sales figures may be an important decision-making tool for our farm readers.

Dr. R. M. Halyk,
Department of Agricultural
Engineering.

Grain & Forage Varieties for 1970

Recommendations for those crop varieties best adapted to the soils and climate of Quebec are the responsibility of the Conseil des Productions Végétales du Québec and are based on information accumulated in many trials around the province. Macdonald College cooperates in this program. These brief notes on cereals, corn, legumes and grass varieties are for quick reference in planning your spring program. For much more on these and other crops, ask your county agronomer for a copy of the new "Guide" published by the Council.

Cereals

BARLEY: You have a choice of four good varieties. **Champlain**, a feed variety developed at Macdonald College, is still top yielder in the province. Seed is scarce. **Conquest**, new on the list this year, is a malting variety with excellent smut resistance developed in Manitoba. **Parkland** and **Nord**, both suitable for malting, are still on the list. **Nord** is very early, lower yielding, and best suited to the northern areas.

Three other barley varieties are in the 1970 Quebec tests but not yet recommended. **Fergus** is a two-row barley developed and recommended in Ontario. **Volla** is a European variety which has done well on acid soils in the Maritime provinces. **Bonanza**, a western variety just licensed, is similar to **Conquest**.

Oats

Plenty of choice again this year. **Dorval**, **Yamaska**, and **Garry** top the list. **Dorval**, developed by Dr. H. R. Klinck at Macdonald College, is still top yielder in the regional trials. Seed is in short supply. **Garry** is an old favourite. **Yamaska**, a new Klinck variety, is slightly earlier, stronger-strawed and higher yielding than **Garry**.

Roxton, a leafy late variety, is considered best if you are seeding oats for hay or pasture. **Stormont**, although not a high yielder, is useful on high fertility soils where a short, strong straw is needed. It is early. **Glen** and **Shefford**, also early, are to be dropped from the recommendations after this season.

Kelsey, **Harmon**, **Sioux**, **Fraser** are under test, but not recommended.

Spring Wheat

The significant development in the spring wheat situation is the new high yielding feed varieties from Europe and Mexico. Only one, **Pitic 62**, is yet licensed for Canada. Recommended for Quebec, but seed is scarce and already allocated to specialized seedgrowers. **Opal**, which out-yields **Pitic 62** in our trials, sold only in the Maritimes, and, therefore, cannot be recommended in Quebec at present. Other promising feed wheats are in the 1970 tests.

Seed is abundant of **Selkirk**, a western bread wheat variety, and the best of the varieties available this year for Quebec.

Corn

Every major corn seed company has a selection of good hybrids. It is most important to choose one by the heat units required for the maturity you require. No part of Quebec has more than 2700 heat units; the earliest on the list requires 2500 to mature for corn and 2300 to reach silage stage.

2500 Heat Units	2600 Heat Units	2700 Heat Units
Haapala H-175	N.K. KE 410	U. H. 7
Pride 109	U. H. 108	Pride R100
Morden 88	Stewarts 2605	Pride 5
Trojan F75	Pride R118	Pioneer 3872
Belle River 14	U. H. 4	Jacques 850J
U. H. 106	Warwick 261	Pride R129
Warwick SL209	Pioneer 3891	Warwick 263
Pride 116	P.A.G. SX42	P.A.G. SX47
DeKalb 29	DeKalb XL 301	P.A.G. SX48
	Warwick 214	
	Seneca XX155	
	Funk's G43	



Forage Legumes

ALFALFA: Seven varieties of this outstanding forage legume are recommended. **Alfa** is an early, vigorous high-yielding variety which lacks the persistence of the later varieties. **Glacier** is another early vigorous variety, but like Alfa is susceptible to bacterial wilt and, therefore, also recommended for shorter stands of two to three years. **Vernal** is an old favourite, very hardy, persistent, resistant to bacterial wilt and recommended to all zones in Quebec. **Saranac** is an excellent new high-yielding variety, lacking just some of the persistence and hardiness of vernal. **Iroquois** is a new late wilt-resistant variety taking the place of Narragansett with a reputation for persistence even on heavier soils. Narragansett along with Rhizoma will be dropped from the list in 1972.

TREFOIL: Three varieties are recommended of this comparatively new forage legume. **Empire** is hardy, tolerant to poor drainage and long considered suited to long-term pastures. **Leo** is a new Macdonald College variety, very hardy, between Empire and Viking in many characteristics, for long-term meadows. **Viking** is a vigorous upright type, less persistent and less hardy than Empire and about 10 days earlier. It is considered a hay type, with good recovery after cutting.

RED CLOVER: Double-cut clover is the traditional forage legume of Quebec, well adapted to its soils and climate, but no variety persists for more than two years as a hay crop. Three good varieties are recommended. **Dollard** is a week later than **Ottawa** which matures about the same time as common red clover, and two or three days before **Lakeland**.

WHITE CLOVER: **Certified Ladino** and **Merit** are both available. A new variety of **Tillman** looks promising, but not yet recommended.

Forage Grasses

Timothy: Timothy is the traditional hay species in Quebec. Four improved varieties are listed in order of maturity. **Champ** is fine, leafy, with excellent regrowth for a timothy, and therefore best suited as the pasture variety. **Milton** is also an early, high-yielding variety. **Climax**, high-yielding, leafy, has become established as the standard variety over the past few years. **Drummond**, a variety bred at Macdonald College, is a week later than Climax, and is most useful to spread out the haying season.

BROME: The top yielding forage grass species for most of Quebec. Five varieties recommended.

Fischer and **Achenback** are early varieties more vigorous and higher yielding than common brome. Fischer is somewhat higher yielding than Achenback. **Saratoga** is a very vigorous, high-yielding variety which starts early in the spring and has rapid regrowth. Where brome grass competes too strongly with the legumes, **Manchar** offers possibilities, but still has good yield. **Redpatch** is a later, leafy, disease-resistant variety with good after-math growth, but seed is scarce this year.

Orchard Grass

This species pairs well with ladino clover as a pasture mixture, where management is good and winters are moderate. **Hercules**, a semi-early variety, is the hardiest on the recommended list. **Frode** is a week later than Hercules and **Rideau**, which also is fairly hardy, is a week or 10 days later than Frode.

Walker Riley,
Extension Agronomist.

The Family

Farm

Published in the interests
of the farmers of the province
by the Quebec Department of
Agriculture and Colonization

Grants For The Purchase Of Purebred Mares

Good draught horses are still needed on farms but the usual sources of supply are now almost exhausted. In future we shall therefore have to rear the farm work horses we need ourselves. With the aim of encouraging production of at least the indispensable minimum number of draught horses in Quebec, the Department of Agriculture and Colonization proposes to maintain its offer of purchase grants for mares of good quality. This will be done by helping any farmer to buy a purebred mare, and especially by favouring the purchase of animals which are recommendable in every respect.

The Department will make a grant of 20 percent of the purchase price, up to a limit of \$60, to any farmer who buys a duly recommended mare of one of the following breeds: Belgian, Percheron, Clydesdale, Canadienne.

To qualify for the grant, every mare must be: 1. Approved by an official of the Artificial Insemination and Livestock Improvement Division; 2. Typical of her breed and free from all defects and hereditary diseases; 3. Not younger than one year old and not older than 12.

To obtain this grant, the buyer must submit an application on the proper form to the local county agricultural office, within the three months following the purchase, together with the mare's registration certificate attesting her transfer to his ownership, and a receipted bill (duly signed by the vendor) stating the name, registration number, and purchase price of the mare. The grant will be made in accor-

dance with the report of inspection submitted by an appointed representative of the Department.

Payment of another purchase grant on the same mare is permissible if at least 48 months have elapsed since her previous subsidized purchase. The date on the registration certificate will be used to establish such period of 48 months.

This offer of a grant does not apply to transactions between a father and one of his children or between any persons operating the same farm.

These regulations supersede the previous ones and will remain in force until further notice.

Regional Grain Corn Contest 1970

In order to promote growing of this profitable crop, the Minister of Agriculture and Colonization desires to encourage a healthy competitive spirit among farmers, and therefore offers the sum of \$1,100 to be shared among the 10 best growers of grain corn, as follows: 1st: \$200; 2nd: \$180; 3rd: \$160; 4th: \$140; 5th: \$120; 6th: \$100; 7th: \$80; 8th: \$60; 9th: \$40; 10th: \$20.

The contest is restricted to the following counties or parts of counties: Argenteuil; Bagot; Beauharnois; Berthier; Chambly; Châteauguay; Deux-Montagnes; Drummond; Hull-Gatineau South; Huntingdon; Iberville; Joliette; Laprairie; L'Assomption; Laval; Missisquoi; Montcalm; Napierville; Nicolet; Papineau; Pontiac; Richelieu; Rouville; Saint-Hyacinthe; Saint-Jean; Shefford; Soulanges; Terrebonne; Vaudreuil; Verchères; Yamaska.

Competitors are required: 1. to sow an area of at least 15 acres; 2. to submit a signed entry form to the agronomist's office before the first of August, 1970; 3. to use one of the varieties requiring not more than 2750 heat units.

The final judging will take place from September 28 to October 3, 1970 and the judges will visit a total of 25 finalists distributed among the agricultural regions as follows: No. 5: 1; No. 4: 2; No. 6: 10; No. 7: 8; No. 8: 2; No. 10: 2.

Judging will be based on the following points: appearance of the field, maturity of the grain, quality of the cobs, plant population and probable yield. The judges' decision shall be final.

Farm Credit Act (Long term loans) (Revised Statutes, 1964, chapter 108*)

* Amended by chapter 38 of the acts of 1965 (1st session), by chapter 17 of the acts of 1966/67, by chapter 41 of the acts of 1969, and by chapter 44 of the acts of 1969.

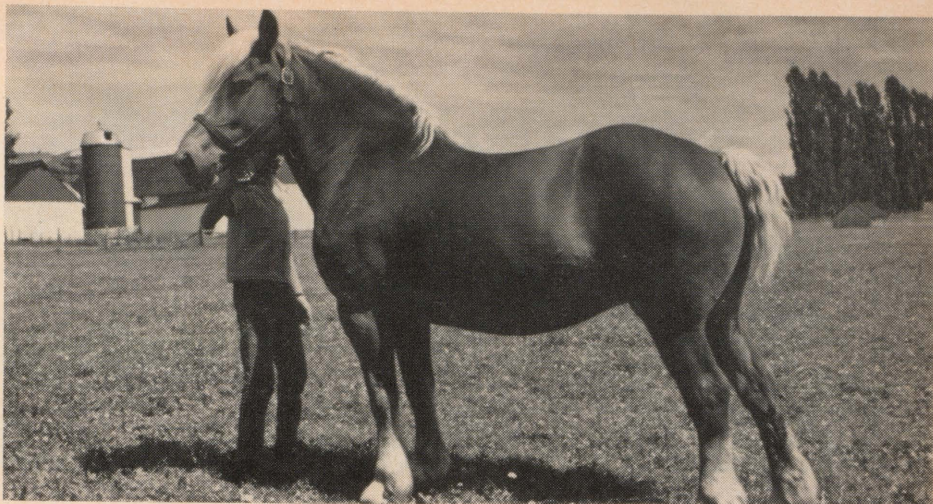
Purpose: To give farmers access to long term credit on favourable terms.

Definitions:

"Agriculture": the cultivation of the soil or the raising of livestock;

"Cultivation of the soil": exploitation of the soil for the purpose of producing crops to be transformed on the farm or sold in kind and, accessorially, exploitation of the other resources of the soil; exclusive exploitation of the forest is not considered "cultivation of the soil" for the purposes of the Act;

Classy Grace, a six-year-old Belgian mare on the farm of Mr. C. Turgeon at St-Anselme in Dorchester County.



"Raising of livestock": the raising of bovines, sheep, pigs, poultry and mink, or the development of such species and their productions; as an accessory to the principal enterprise, may be deemed as "raising of livestock" the breeding of all other animals or the development of such species and their production.

"Borrower": a farmer, corporation for agricultural exploitation or agricultural exploitation partnership to whom or which a loan is made, and joint borrowers;

"Farmer": any physical person who is the owner of a farm and whose principal occupation is agriculture;

"Farm operator": any physical person whose principal occupation is agriculture;

"Principal occupation" and "Principal activity": the fact that a person devotes the major part of his time to the operation of a farm, that the greater part of his income is derived therefrom, that he controls the use of his time and his decisions on the whole thereon, and that he is recognized in his milieu as devoting himself mainly to farming;

"Corporation for agricultural exploitation": a corporation constituted under the Companies Act (chap. 271) whose principal object and principal activity is the operation of an economic farm which it owns, provided that all of its shareholders are physical persons, that not less than two-thirds in value of the shares of any class is owned by farm operators and that the principal activity of at least the majority of them is the operation of such farm;

"Agricultural exploitation partnership": a partnership within the meaning of the Civil Code whose principal object is the joint operation of an economic farm, and which is constituted by a written contract complying with the regulations, and is composed of farm operators the majority of whom have as their principal activity the operation of such farm, the ownership of which has been vested in the partnership by one or more of them;

"Joint borrowers": several farmers to whom a loan is made jointly, all of whose farms together constitute one economic farm;

"Farm": any immovable operated or to be operated within a reasonable delay for agricultural purposes;

"Economic farm": any farm which, taking into account all of its resources, is capable of producing a revenue which enables the operator thereof to pay the operating costs thereof, including maintenance and depreciation, to fulfil his obligations and to support his family adequately.

Kinds of Loans and Borrowers:

(Ordinary loans: 80%)

Loans granted by the Bureau to a farmer, farming corporation or partnership or joint borrowers are secured by a first hypothec on the borrower's farm and may not exceed \$25,000 nor 80% of the mortgageable value of the farm as established by the Bureau, except for loans granted to the persons and on the conditions hereinafter mentioned, in the case of which the latter limit may be up to 90% of the mortgageable value:

(Loans to young farmers: 90%)

a) a farmer at least 21 but not more than 40 years of age who operates an economic farm;

b) joint borrowers, one of whom is not less than 21 nor more than 40 years of age, who operate an economic farm;

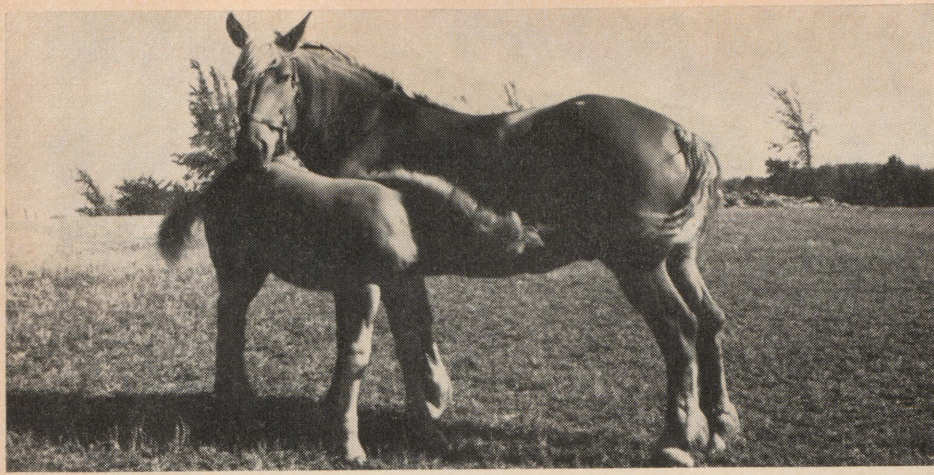
c) a farming corporation or partnership which has among its shareholders or members a farm operator who is not less than 21 nor more than 40 years of age and who holds one third or more in value of the shares of any class in the corporation, or whose interests in the partnership represent in the Bureau's opinion at least $\frac{1}{3}$ of all the interests;

(Enlargement loans: 90%)

d) a borrower (farmer, farming corporation or partnership or joint borrowers) who or which does not qualify for the benefits mentioned in paragraphs a), b) and c) above and enlarges his or its farm through the acquisition of additional land, or has so enlarged it during the three years preceding the date on which the Bureau received his or its application for a loan, in order to make it economic or, if it already is, more so;

(Loans for improvements to lands and buildings: 90%)

e) a borrower (farmer, farming corporation or partnership or joint borrowers) not eligible for the benefits of paragraphs a), b) and c) above but carrying out a program of improvements to land and farm buildings in conformity with the regulations, to make the farm economic or more so.



Happiness is having your mother nearby when you're hungry.

NOTE: The amount by which a loan made under paragraphs d) and e) exceeds 80% of the mortgageable value of the farm must be used exclusively to pay for the additional land acquired or for the carrying out of the improvement programme.

Other Conditions of Eligibility:

A) Borrower:

The Bureau must be satisfied that the borrower has the moral, physical and administrative capacity and agricultural experience required to operate the farm efficiently. The Bureau must be satisfied that the borrower does not himself have sufficient resources to consolidate his financial situation unaided; if he has marketable securities, the Bureau must take them into account when considering his request for a loan.

B) The farm:

The Bureau must be satisfied that the resources of the farm offered as security ensure or are capable of ensuring an income which will enable the owner to support his family adequately and meet his obligations.

In no case can the Bureau grant a loan to a farmer on the security of a farm or farming enterprise which will not enable him to make agriculture his principal occupation.

Purposes of Loans:

The loans are granted by the Bureau for the following purposes:

- a) purchase of farms or parts of farms;
- b) purchase of livestock and farming implements;
- c) construction or repair of farm buildings;
- d) clearing of land, drainage or any other permanent improvement intended to increase the farm's productivity;
- e) purchase by a farming corporation or partnership of shares or interests from a shareholder or member;
- f) consolidation of debts, except those connected with automobiles, trucks, station wagons, bulldozers and other debts barred by the Bureau;
- g) any other purpose which, in the Bureau's judgement, may make for more efficient operation of the farm.

Maximum Duration — Interest Rate and Amortization:

All loans granted by the Bureau are repayable within not more than 39½ years by progressive amortization in the form of equal and consecutive semi-annual instalments including the interest charges calculated semi-annually and separately on the first \$15,000 (or balance thereof) and on the amount by which the loan exceeds \$15,000 (or the balance thereof). The rate of interest is 2½% per annum on the first \$15,000 and 8% per annum on the amount by which the loan exceeds \$15,000.

Security:

All loans granted by the Bureau must be secured by a first mortgage on the borrower's farm.

General Basis of Appraisal:

The value of the farm (land and buildings) offered as security will be established by the Bureau.

The general bases of appraisal of farms for the purposes of the Act rest on marketing data in the sector concerned on the date of appraisal and on the capacity of agricultural production of the property given as security. The correlation of the value indicated by the said production capacity and that resulting from a comparative study of the data of the said market permits the Bureau to establish the value of the farm given as security.

When the loan is to be used wholly or partially to build or repair buildings, to enlarge the area used for cultivation, to improve drainage or irrigation conditions or for any other permanent improvements destined to increase the productive agricultural value of the farm, the plus-value thus acquired is included in the estimated value.

Actual or anticipated fixed charges on the appraised farm must be carefully considered and given due weight in the value established by the Bureau.

No appraisal must be made when there is too much snow on the land to allow a reliable examination of the soil and its productive potential.

The value of a farm consisting of two or more pieces of land must be appraised by considering all the pieces together as a single production unit.



Harvesting cucumbers for pickling in Montcalm County.

Borrowers' Debts:

A borrower's total indebtedness must not exceed 75% of the value of his total assets, not including the value of the household furniture. The borrower's net worth must thus be at least 25% of his assets.

LIFE INSURANCE:

Obligatory life insurance:

Any borrower of at least twenty-one and not more than forty years of age who obtains a loan the amount of which is 75% or more of the value of the farm offered as security, as established by the Bureau, shall adhere to the life insurance plan chosen by the Bureau, or transfer to the latter the benefits of a life insurance policy of an amount equal to the amount of his loan, and such for a period of at least ten years, in order to guarantee payment thereof in the case of his death.

The aforesaid borrower may, without proof of insurability, choose a longer term of insurance, namely fifteen, twenty, thirty or forty years or up to the age of seventy. In this event, however, the Bureau must be informed about the choice in writing prior to the first disbursement of the loan. In such cases, the insurance is obligatory for the first ten years and optional for the remainder, in the sense that the insured party may cancel his insurance at any time after the obligatory ten-year period provided that he notifies the Bureau in writing, by registered mail, of his intention to do so; he must then reimburse the Bureau for any due premiums it has paid before receiving the said notification.

Optional life insurance:

Optional life insurance is offered to borrowers from the Bureau who are not subject to obligatory life insurance.

In such cases, the borrower may choose an insurance term of 10, 15, 20, 30 or 40 years or until the age of 70, and may insure the full amount of the loan or part of it.

Also, in such cases, the borrower must furnish the proofs of insurability required by the company and complete the proper forms.

Obligatory and optional life-insurance premiums must be paid in advance or when due, at the same time as the mortgage payments on the loan itself; the first premium will be deducted from the amount of the loan at the time of disbursement.

Loan Charges:

The costs of searching the title to the property must be borne by the borrower, who will also choose the notary to draw up the deed.

Procedure:

a) a person who wishes to apply to the Bureau for a loan must send it the sum of \$5.00 by cheque or money order payable to "the Quebec Farm Credit Bureau" in order to obtain an official loan application form which he must then fill in, sign and return to the Bureau as soon as possible; the form may also be obtained directly from the Bureau's local representative, and then completed and signed by the person concerned and returned to the Bureau with a cheque or money order for the aforesaid sum of

\$5.00 payable to "the Quebec Farm Credit Bureau";

b) if necessary, the farm offered as security will be appraised by a representative of the Bureau. The interested party will then be informed of the Bureau's decision;

c) the sum of \$5.00 required in advance represents the borrower's contribution to the cost of appraisal and will be retained by the Bureau only if the appraisal is completed.

Further information may be obtained from: **The Quebec Farm Credit Bureau, Government Buildings, Quebec City.** (the offices are situated at 945 Turnbull) or from the Bureau's local representative.

Montcalm County growers have market for additional \$120,000 worth of cucumbers

The Catelli-Habitant Company has concluded an agreement with 140 Montcalm County farmers for 310 acres of pickling cucumbers in 1970. If the crop is good, these growers should harvest about 1,500 tons of cucumbers worth around \$120,000 to them.

In announcing the agreement, the Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, Mr. Clément Vincent, added that the Catelli-Habitant Company is now studying the possibility of building a \$50,000 cucumber sorting and grading plant at St-Jacques de Montcalm.

The farmers concerned in the agreement have already signed their contracts. The cucumbers will be grown around St-Jacques, St-Alexis, St-Liguori, Ste-Julienne, St-Roch, Ste-Marie-Salomé and St-Esprit in Montcalm County.

Mr. Vincent expressed his great satisfaction with the agreement and emphasized the collaboration of experts from the North of Montreal regional agricultural office.

Until now, the Catelli-Habitant Company has obtained its supplies of pickling cucumbers from growers in Manitoba where it has a factory, but low yields in that area during the past seven years have led the company to look to Montcalm County growers, whose crop will be shipped to the company's

big plant in Montreal. Some Montcalm County growers have already been supplying another company with pickling cucumbers for a number of years.

List of Agricultural Fairs to be Held Under the Auspices of the Province of Quebec Agricultural Societies 1970

Class	Agricultural Societies	Place	Date	Secretary's P.O. address	Telephone
A	Argenteuil	Lachute	15-21 June	K. P. Riley, Lachute, Box 123	562-5383
	Bonaventure, div. "A"	Shigawake	3-5 Sept.	Edward C. Hayes, Shigawake East	752-2625
	Bonaventure, div. "B"	New Richmond	1-2 Sept.	Aurèle Boudreau, New Richmond Station	392-4676
B	Brome	Brome	5-7 Sept.	F.-A. Smith, Knowlton	263-3722
A	Chicoutimi	Chicoutimi	24-30 August	Marcel Tremblay, 1867 boul. St-Jean-Bte, Chicoutimi	549-3796
B	Compton	Cookshire	7-9 August	Howard G. Picard, Birchton	875-3173
B	Huntingdon, div. "A"	Huntingdon	3-6 Sept.	T. W. Brooks, Huntingdon, P. O. Box 947	264-3162
	Huntingdon, div. "B"	Havelock	12 Sept.	Aylmer B. Hadley, Hemmingford	247-2531
B	Kamouraska	St-Pascal	July 29-3 August	Adalbert Anctil, St-Pascal	492-2044
	Lévis	St-Romuald	18-21 August	Roch Métivier, St-Louis de Pintendre	837-0136
	Lotbinière, div. "A"	St-Flavien	18 August	Jean-Paul Laverdière, Beaurivage	596-2227
	Lotbinière, div. "B"	St-Patrice	20 August		
		St-Louis	19 August	Télesphore Martel, St-Edouard	129
B	Maskinongé	Louiseville	July 30-2 August	Mlle Claire Béland, Louiseville, Box 234	228-2714
	Mégantic, div. "A"	Inverness	4-6 Sept.	Raymond Dempsey, Inverness, R.R. 1	453-2382
B	Missisquoi	Bedford	6-9 August	Wilfred F. Hadlock, Frelighsburg	298-5113
A	Montmagny	Montmagny	5-9 August	Roland Gaumond, 12 Ave. Fournier, Montmagny	248-3418
	Papineau	Papineauville	21-23 August	Marcel Fortier, Papineauville, Box 279	427-5554
B	Pontiac, div. "A"	Shawville	17-19 Sept.	Everett McDowell, Shawville, P. O. Box 449	647-3615
	Pontiac, div. "B"	Chapeau	4-5 Sept.	Michael W. Morin, Chapeau	689-2927
	Pontiac, div. "C"	Quyon	17-19 August	Mrs. G. K. O'Donnell, Quyon, P. O. Box 292	458-2272
A	Richelieu	Sorel	11-16 August	René St-Martin, 1012 rue Filiatreau, Tracy	743-6693
B	Richmond	Richmond	18-21 June	Raymond-E. Lampron, Richmond, P. O. Box 328	826-3546
	Rivière-du-Loup	Isle-Verte	21-24 August	Jos-M. Marquis, Isle-Verte	898-2673
B	Rouville	Rougemont	21-23 August	Guy Fréreau, Rougemont, Box 100	536-2333
B	Stanstead	Ayer's Cliff	27-29 August	Mme Marie-Thérèse Hunter, Barnston	849-3921
	St-Jean	St-Jean	29-31 August	Paul Hemmings, 385 St-Jacques, St-Jean	346-5781
B	St-Maurice	St-Barnabé Nord	27-30 August	Edgar Ferron, 320 rue Notre-Dame, St-Barnabé Nord	264-2122
	Témiscouata	Notre-Dame-du-Lac	27-31 August	Mme Gabriel Ouellet, Notre-Dame-du-Lac	899-6878
	Vaudreuil-Soulanges	Coteau-du-Lac	6-7 Sept.	J.-Jacques Robert, Coteau-du-Lac	267-9054
	Verchères	Calixa-Lavallée	8 August	Gérard Chagnon, Calixa-Lavallée	583-3371
A	Arthabaska district Agricultural Society	Victoriaville	3-9 August	Lucien Simonneau, Parc de l'Exposition, Victoriaville	752-9727
B	Berthier district Agricultural Society (Berthier, Joliette A & B, Montcalm, L'Assomption & St-Maurice)	Berthierville	22-26 July	Jean-Louis Poulette, 450 Bayonne South, Berthierville	836-3900
B	Nicolet-Yamaska-Drummond district Agricultural Society	Drummondville	20-26 July	André Rousseau, 1710 Jean de Lalande, Drummondville-South	478-5705
A	Rimouski district Agricultural Society (Matane, Matapédia, Rivière-du-Loup)	Rimouski	26-30 August	Maurice St-Pierre, Rimouski, Box 312	723-7491
A	St-Hyacinthe district Agricultural Society (Bagot, Chambly, Rouville, Richelieu, Verchères)	St-Hyacinthe	July 27- 2 August	Fabien Cordeau, 2470 St-Joseph, St-Hyacinthe	773-9307
	CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION	Toronto	Aug. 20-7 Sept.	Secretary-Manager, Exhibition Park, Toronto 2-B, Ontario	
A	ORMSTOWN	Orms town	10-14 June	Carlyle Dickson, Orms town, Box 128	829-2720, 2776
A	QUEBEC PROVINCIAL	Quebec	3-13 Sept.	Paul-Emile Maheux, Parc de l'Exposition, Quebec	525-8101
	ROUYN (Western Regional Exhibition)	Rouyn	5-9 August	Charles Boisvert, Manager, Rouyn, Box 278	762-4124
	ROYAL AGRICULTURAL WINTER FAIR	Toronto	13-21 Nov.	W. P. Watson, Exhibition Park, Toronto 2-B, Ontario	
A	SHERBROOKE	Sherbrooke	14-23 August	Mlle Eilee Morgan, 400 Park, Sherbrooke	563-5652
A	TROIS-RIVIERES	Trois-Rivières	7-16 August	Jean Alarie, Trois-Rivières, Box 968	374-2714
	THETFORD MINES FARM DAYS COMMISSION	Thetford Mines	24-28 August	Mme Jeanne d'Arc Blanchette, 1278 Notre-Dame South, Thetford	335-5378

QWI

March was annual meeting time at all Q.W.I. branches. Annual reports were read and a new slate of officers elected for the coming year. News of other activities follows:

Argenteuil

Brownsburg: Reported a successful coffee party and bake sale held in February and enjoyed a supper at their annual meeting. Dalesville-Louisa: The retiring president, Mrs. M. Gordon posed a series of "brain-teasers" to members providing a thought-provoking and entertaining interlude. Frontier: Made further plans for their Fun Night to be held in April at the Laurentian Regional School. Jerusalem-Bethany: Money raised at a card party in March to go to the Lachute Residence. New program read. Lachute: Had an illustrated talk given by Dr. Suzanne McKimmie and heard reports on the year's work. Lakefield: At annual meeting plans were made for the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the branch. Outline for the coming year's program made up. Upper-Lachute East End: Had 26 members and two guests present at their annual meeting. Answered roll call by payment of fees.

Baldwin-Cartier

West Island: Mrs. Cartwright gave an extremely interesting talk on anti-pollution. She has appeared on a few local T.V. programs and is well informed on this subject. She certainly gained our support both on the subject of water and air pollution and encouraged all to join S.T.O.P. (Society To Overcome Pollution) as either an active or an associate member. Plans were made for a bake sale to raise funds.

The roll call was name a favourite Canadian beauty spot. A social hour followed the meeting. This was our annual meeting and as we were organized for such a short time our officers remained the same and will serve for another term.

Brome

Abercorn: Two new members. Good reports from all conveners. Austin: Four new members and two former members joined. Program approved. Voted \$25 to P.E.E School Cafeteria. Good reports from Austin Girls' Club, Boys' Club, Library, and all conveners. Held a showing of hooked rugs, shag rugs, and knitted doll clothes. Cards were signed for 50th anniversary of member and birthday card for charter member now living in the U.S.A. Sutton: New books are to be bought for the local library. Contest enjoyed. "Play" under discussion. Conveners reports all good. South Bolton: Program presented and approved. All conveners gave good reports. Items used from Federated News. Get Well and Birthday Cards signed.

Bonaventure

Black Cape: Report made of foster child. Letter of protest re Bill 62 was sent. Pennies for Friendship collected. Matapedia: Discussed social evening in April. President's dinner held at the Hotel Restigouche. New President is Mrs. L. Mills. Books were audited. New Richmond West: Annual reports of all conveners read. Held a discussion on Canada Pension Plan and battle against drugs. Handicraft turned in by members and cooking sale proceeds were presented to the Red Cross Society. Restigouche:

Ten members and one visitor present for February meeting. Roll Call was to name favourite T.V. program. Conveners' Items: Agriculture — Quebec at the Royal Winter Fair, Citizenship — Restigouche area Indians moving into Tourist Trade, Health and Welfare — Ten healthful hints, Publicity — Meetings reported to press and C.K.N.B. Radio Station. Gift sent to local boy in sanitorium. Donation sent to Matapedia School for Hot Lunches.

Chateauguay-Huntingdon

Aubrey-Riverfield: Splendid annual reports were heard from officers and conveners. One member exhibited a beautiful knitted afghan. Several members attended the Public Speaking Contest of the Howick Elementary School where Mrs. Wallace Craig, Convener of Education, presented the prizes to the winners. The W.I. donated \$17 toward these prizes. Subscriptions were sent for 24 copies of Federated News. Four boxes of clothing were sent to the Douglas Hospital. Dewittville: Weaving demonstrations were given by Mrs. R. Gill. Dundee: Short papers were read on, "Do teachers know best?" "Water supply filter produces iron-free water", and "Fluoridation of water ineffective and unsafe". A new member joined. Franklin Centre: A contest to identify brand names of products cut from magazine advertisements was enjoyed. A card party was held with a good attendance and the drawing for a crib quilt on which tickets had been sold took place. Huntingdon: A smorgasbord was enjoyed at noon by 24 members and friends. The roll call was answered by wearing something green. A most interesting letter has been received

from a former member and Past County President who has been spending the winter in Peru. She described the life there with the contrast between the homes of the natives and those of the large company employees. The meeting closed with singing Irish songs and repeating the Mizpah. Ormstown: The annual meeting was held and \$10 was voted for Public Speaking prizes at Ormstown Elementary school. Life memberships were presented to: Mrs. Wm. Kilgour, Mrs. Frank Martin, Mrs. Ethan McCartney, Mrs. Mary McNeil, Miss Kate Murphy, and Mrs. Herbert Orans.

Compton

Brookbury: Held annual meeting with a dinner. Filled out reports and made up the program for the year. Bury: Mrs. George Parsons gave a brief talk on the origin of the Radio Broadcasts and urged the W.I. to continue them. A report of executive meetings of Compton County held in Sawyerville was given. Also heard reports from Secretary, Treasurer and Conveners. Several suggestions were brought in for the new program to help make the W.I. more fun and interesting. A talent project is being held: Each month three members bring articles they have made to be sold. Voted \$50 to the Bury Girl Guides to help them buy uniforms, \$100 was voted to help the financial needs of the local school kitchen. Names of shut-ins were handed out to give Easter gifts to. Money given to local homes for elderly people to buy treats for Easter. Canterbury: Discussed future W.I. radio broadcasts. Held a cookie contest with Mrs. Lionel Hinse as winner. Held two card parties. Two members visited the Rest Homes in Bury. East Angus: Seventeen members answered the roll call by giving a good safety tip. Agriculture Convener, Mrs. Eldine Waldron, read two articles entitled "Stress may cause tough chickens" and "The same but different". Miss Marion Ord, Home Economics Convener read an article entitled "Here is how everyone can help save environment". Other articles read by conveners were: "David speaks to the Frantic", and "Happiness is worth the Effort". Mrs. Knapp reported that more pads had been made for

the nursing home. Mrs. S. Clout read a letter from the Regional School asking for volunteers for the beautician class at the school. Scotstown: Elected all officers for 1970. Heard reports from all conveners. Held a Quiz. East Clifton: Held their annual meeting with a dinner first. Reports heard from all committees. A very active year finished and a new one beginning! Sewing for Save the Children being done. Mrs. Ray Waldron, outgoing President and a Charter Member was thanked for her many years of leadership. She replied, "I'm still going to work for you even if not in the chair."

Gaspe

Douglastown: Roll call was name a product you used and liked. A play was planned for the convention at Macdonald College. Gaspe: Read short items from the journal and press pertaining to: Q.W.I. work, take time for 10 things, visions of a Bilingual U.S.-Quebec pipe dream. Murdochville: Read an article on, "Grateful for small Mercies". Thank you note was received from Mr. Howard Patterson for donation to the Indian Reserve. Sympathy cards were received. Thank you letters read for donations to school and for gifts to poor families. Two guests present at meeting. The guest speaker was Mrs. Bev. Veale. Programs for fair given out. Discussed ways of raising money during the coming year. Wakeham: Meeting held at the home of Mrs. Hubert Clark. Twelve members present. Roll call was name a safety rule. Get well cards sent to sick members. Observation contest held. Signed a petition requesting that Bill 62 be amended.

Gatineau

Aylmer: Education topic was "Teachers have their say". Contest topics were Study of Ottawa streets and word names. Read paper entitled "England trying to have mini skirts banned". Roll call was name a member of Parliament. Letter read from Mrs. A. Lusk, County President re Board meeting held in Montreal in February. Quyon Fair list discussed. A letter from a pen pal in Tasmania, Australia, was received, and a pretty tea cloth was enclosed. All conveners' reports showed a busy year.

Eardley: Mrs. Ira Merrifield had a contest on trees. Discussed our part in the celebration of Gatineau's 50th anniversary. Kazabazua: Two recent roll calls were name a useful gadget in the kitchen and how to keep young. Motto — Wilful waste makes woeful want. Held an exchange of recipes. Baby blanket was purchased for a needy mother. Held discussion on safety rules to prevent accidents. Rupert: Forty-fourth annual meeting held. Holding a dinner for our members at the local restaurant in Wakefield. Four charter members still attend. A tea prize was won by one of the charter members, Mrs. Thos. Reilly. Roll call was payment of dues. Donated \$10 to the Red Cross. Two members are collecting for same. Read letter from County President re Board meeting held in February. Received cards of thanks for plants and fruit. Wright: Member who is in the hospital is to be remembered. Mystery Box Contest won by Mrs. Brian Gainsford. Some of the members took part in the Wright Carnival Parade and rode in a convertible car holding the Wright W.I. banner.

Megantic

Inverness: Entertained four members from Kinneer's Mills at their meeting. Among the guests was the County President, Mrs. Edgar Nugent, who gave an excellent report of the semi-annual Board meeting. Members brought in a tacked quilt, two cushions, two covers, three aprons, a holder and a pair of slippers. The President read a poem on Quiltin' and discussed Mr. Trudeau's trip to the area of our Northern Canadian Women's Institute. Kinneer's Mills: Heard a report of a successful catering for a Valentine Party. Roll call answered by paying fees.

Missisquoi

Cowansville: An article was read about the phosphate content of various cleansers. A committee was appointed to look after the filling of ditty bags. Dunham: A surprise box was drawn for, the proceeds being divided between the Flower Fund and the Anniversary Fund.



Mrs. George Y. Deacon, centre, President of the Lachute Branch and one of their most ardent members for many years, is shown being presented with a Life Membership by Miss Hanna Smith, left, President of Argenteuil County and Mrs. George McGibbon, Provincial President.

Two members were asked to make articles for the FWIC sale table. Fordyce: Gifts were presented to the retiring officers. Gift articles will be made for the FWIC sale table. A new member was cordially welcomed.

Montcalm

Rawdon: The President, Mrs. Copping, reported on semi-annual meeting. Discussion of water pollution and phosphate type detergents followed. A presentation was made to the outgoing President, who was to be married on March 21. A drawing, from raffle tickets, for two needle point pictures made by Mrs. Laliberte took place. Mrs. Simpson and Miss Welsh were winners. Proceeds from ticket sales to be used to buy table prizes for our Military Whist in May which is in aid of our Dental Clinic Project.

Pontiac

Beechgrove: Held discussion on Bill 62 and on responsibility of parents in the education of their children under the present system. Donations made to Cystic Fibrosis, T.B. seals and cup of milk fund. Clarendon: Meeting held at the home of Mrs. John Beattie. Twenty-two members responded to the roll call which was payment of fees. One visitor present. The following

talks were given: A paper on Vitamin A, the freezing of foods, food poisoning, paper on the White Paper on Taxation and Quebec Medicare. Cards were sent to sick and shut-ins. Flowers sent to hospitalized members. The reports for the year's work showed that a great deal of work was done by the members. Hospital report showed that many used and new articles were donated to the hospital and several articles were made during the year. Plans were made to serve at a banquet for the Lions Club in April. Heard about the program for 1970-71. Fort Coulonge: Education Convener read from the editorial column of Equity re parents' responsibility. This was followed by a discussion by the members. Mrs. H. R. Rabb gave some current events. Mrs. Rick Routliffe read from the Pembroke Observer that a new air line formed by the people of that area had been granted permission to fly a scheduled air service out of Pembroke by March 15. Mrs. Anne Fumerton gave household hints. Roll call was to name an airport in Canada. Quyon: Mr. and Mrs. Jamie Horner were guest speakers and spoke about their Christmas vacation spent in Scotland and Ireland. They showed articles which they had brought back with them. They noted the differences they found in the climate, homes, fuel, heating, etc. Mrs. Bronson displayed a poster to illustrate the roll call, "What interests me in present day education". Starks Corners: Held sale of pot holders. Donations made to the Ade Hospital. Committees appointed for offices in the local branch and for the County, also conveners for local branch and at County level. Wyman: County President Miss Hilda Graham gave a report of the recent Board meeting which was held in Montreal. Meeting took the form of a party for men and women. Contests and games held and prizes awarded. Collected for the Cancer Fund and Pennies for Friendship.

Quebec

Valcartier: Report of semi-annual convention was given by Mrs. H. Loughren and Mrs. G. McBain. Shut-ins to be remembered at Easter with cards and gifts. Bill 62 amendment signed and sent to Premier Bertrand. Bill 63 was dis-

cussed. Conveners reports read and approved. Fees paid. Four new members joined. The Entertainment Convener held a Grandmother contest. Prizes given for: Oldest Grandmother, Youngest Grandmother, and the one with the most grandchildren. Pennies for Friendship collected. Two hundred dollars was voted towards the upkeep of the four local cemeteries.

Richmond

Cleveland: Special prizes offered for Richmond Fair: \$2.50, \$1.50, and \$1 for a cushion with knitted top approximately 15 inches in size. Sent \$12 for Pennies for Friendship. Valentines sent to Dixville Home. Held a quiz contest. Winner was Mrs. A. Smith. Gore: Held discussion on Bill 62 and education in general today with education conveners from branches and county as guests. Had a sales table of useful articles. Diapers and scrap books handed in for the Cecil Butters Home. Also cotton for the Cancer Society. Circulating library to be started among members in the branch. Plans made to make knitted afghan for inter-branch contest. Decided to make ditty bags again. Melbourne Ridge: Members brought something to be auctioned. Proceeds to Cheer Committee. Sent \$10 to Northern Extension Fund. Mrs. S. Johnston read an article on the McLennan Library. The Publicity Convener read an article "The old year hands a mixed bag over the border." Collected Pennies for Friendship. Mrs. Elmer Crack gave an interesting account of her trip to the West complete with snapshots and souvenirs. Mrs. E. Wilkins and Mrs. J. Wood were the winners in jumbled words contest. Richmond Hill: Held a fancy bread sale. Monthly donations brought in by members netted \$8. Mrs. W. Baily purchased the wool for the inter-branch afghan competition. Three shut-in families remembered with valentines and boxes of chocolates. Donations brought in for Welfare and Health

(A last-minute change in layout of the Q.W.I. section has necessitated dropping news from some of the Counties. Our apologies. We'll make it up to you next month.)

Fun to Take and to Receive

Anticipation, investigation, and delight! The expression on the faces of these Korean youngsters as they open their ditty bags is reward beyond measure for those who made them.



The Women's Institutes' interest in providing Ditty Bags for the Canadian Save the Children Fund resulted in a total of 1,165 bags donated last year out of a total of 1,576 received and a glance at the photo shows it a worthwhile project.

Ditty Bag Instructions

Contents: Only new articles are acceptable. (**No clothing, please**)

Size: 10" x 14" finished, with a double draw-string for closing.

Packing the Bags for Overseas shipment must be considered.

Please do not enlarge this size.

Material: Any bright durable fabric such as cotton, chintz, coloured flannelette. Please mark sex and age of child on outside of bag, using felt marking pen or crayon.

Standard Items: Soap (wrapped), tooth-brush and tooth-paste, comb, facecloth, colouring book and crayons, note book and pencil, ball, wrapped candy. **Extra Items:** marbles, small plastic toys, small hand games, puzzles, balloons, ribbons, hair clips for girls, skipping rope.

Send To:

CANSAVE

1405 Bishop St., Room 310,
Montreal 107, P.Q., indicating
number of bags and name
and address of sender.

The Last Word

This is the time of year when senior high school students choose a future course of action. Some will take a direct move to employment, others to further education. Parents, guidance personnel, and friends suggest all forms of schooling from B.A.'s in philosophy to degrees in law and various sciences. Few suggest agriculture. Why? I put forth a few reasons: You don't want to farm; You don't know anything about cows; What will you do with an agricultural degree?

It's a good hobby but who needs a degree in it. It is astounding how many people, in good positions,

making an excellent contribution to society do not realize the significance of agriculture in their day-to-day lives. No one eats without agriculture, our largest industry — forest products — is a large part of the agricultural scene, many major pharmaceutical breakthroughs are made in agriculture and if we examine our lives, we revolve in and about the agricultural processes from the lawns we grow, through to the food we eat, the newspaper we read and the wood for the homes we build.

With this kind of examination one must realize that farms of today

are businesses starting at \$75,000, (the average doctor needs \$30,000 to begin). This doesn't take a degree? Oh!! I want the best trained people feeding me and my family. I want the best people working in the major industry in the country and I want well trained people running the \$75,000 businesses such as today's modern farms so my tax support does not have to be more than minimal.

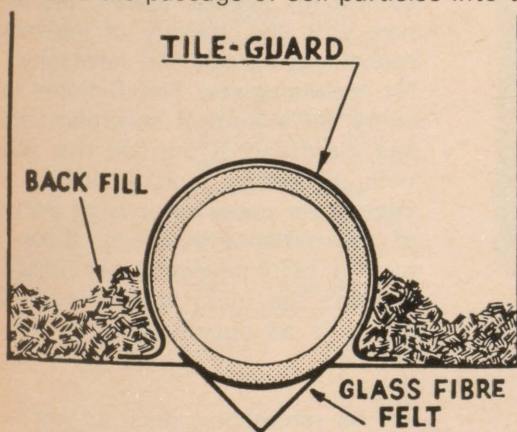
As the placement officer of an agricultural college let me assure you, parents, guidance officers, students and well-meaning, advice-

(Continued next page)

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or Request Material from Your Drainage Contractor.



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One cattle feeding expert (Dr. W. M. Beeson, Purdue University) stated that molasses-treated silage increased gains as much as 200 percent above those attained by feeding untreated grass silage.

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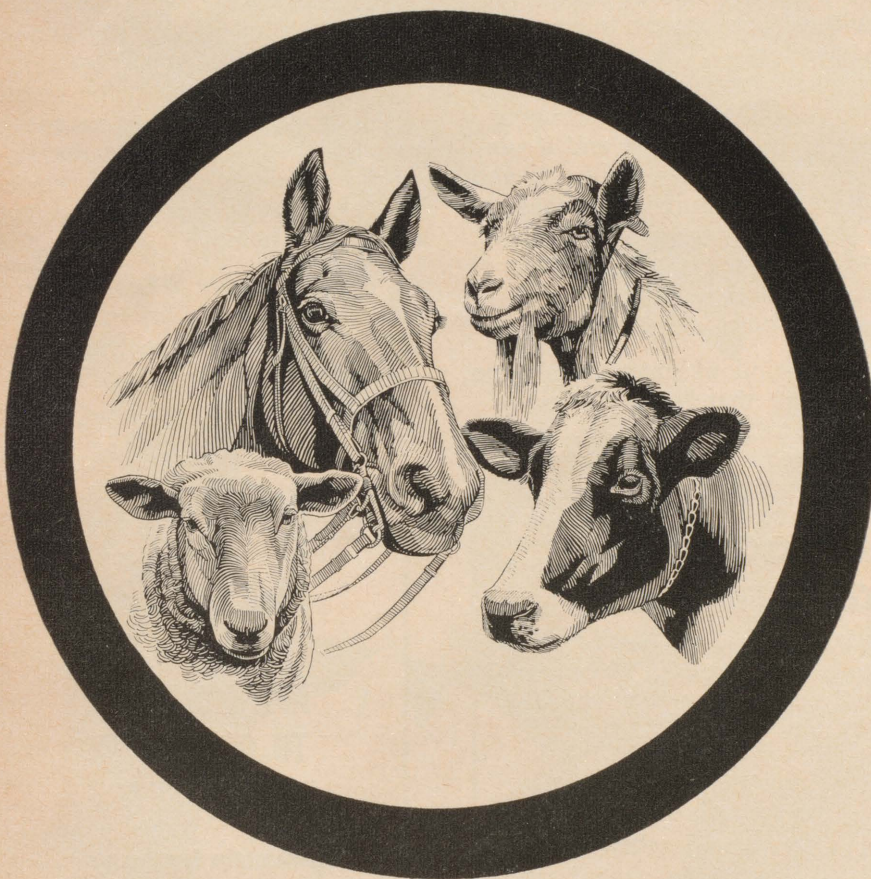
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giving friends, every major industry in Canada has in the last five years come to recruit agricultural degree graduates and even while there has been a slight recession in opportunities for most degree graduates for the last 18 months this has been slightest in the agricultural sciences.

If you must give the youth of the country advice, remember: 1. to make sure they want and need it; 2. that you give information in large quantities and advice in very, very small doses; and 3. that the information you give is complete and accurate.

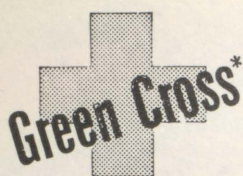
Agriculture accounts for 45 percent of North America's industry and employment, and it always will while people eat or want to eat.

Engineering students are often musicians' sons. Agricultural students don't have to be raised on farms.

Young men and women who wish to be involved in social service have a tremendous challenge in North America's rural society, but before they can be of assistance they must know and understand the problems of a community based not on the industrial complex and urban closeness but on open space and the lonely, long hours of work encountered by the rural inhabitants. This is only one example. It is also necessary to realize that degrees are far from the only form of post-secondary education. As technology speeds toward the future with the velocity of the moon rocket, so speeds the necessity for technologists. The Diploma in every technological scientific field has increased in the last five years with shattering rapidity. While agriculture takes up a large portion of the nation's business, therefore, it technologically becomes perhaps the most important. A Diploma is as equally valid as a degree.

Let us remember, most of our youth, arts or science orientated, wish to, and will, make a marked contribution to society. Let's give them another avenue: try agriculture.

G. P. Henderson,
Manager, Student Placement Office.



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stable profit. They include a broad ability to assist the producer in all aspects of production, and also to help him in the complicated business of marketing the end product.

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